low Nile of this year. Still, complaint is made, and it will continue to be made, of an insufficient supply of water in many parts of the delta. The loss to agriculture, therefore, may be placed at more than double the loss in cultivated area-say one-thirtieth or more in pro-

"There is no mammoth system for water elevation in Upper Egypt like the barrage, and caualization is quite limited. There, when the great river fails in annual bounty, shadoofs and sakheyebs may be operated unceasingly through the days and nights for a long year, and yet vast areas go unwatered, and hence in this rainless land remain as harren as desert wastes. The cultivatable area of Upper Egypt is 2,220,000 feddans, equal to 2,331,000 acres, and of this nearly one-seventh is lost to agriculture. Unwatered land is not subject to government taxation, and the direct loss to the state on account of the low Nile of this year will amount to a sum about equal to \$1,700,000. The relation of area to population presents the appalling fact that nearly one-tenth of the entire agricultural population of Egypt have no lands to work for one whole year. In Upper Egypt the unfortunates amount to nearly one-sixth of its entire population. Unless the government give these poor beings employment on public works, which appears improbable, there must be wide-spread starvation. A portion of the unfortunates may eke out a bare subsistence by repairing to cultivated districts and quartering themselves upon the more fortunate, but relief so obtained will be little better than starvation. The agriculturists who are supplied with water will have little more than is necessary to keep body and soul together. No sort of relief is possible until another flood has watered the lands, and thus enabled them to produce crops, which will be in the spring of 1890, provided there be not a low Nile in 1889.

'Special information upon the subject of Nile floods may be interesting. The river begins to rise at Asswan about the middle of June, and at Cairo about the middle of July. The highest flood level is reached between the middle and end of October. A fairly good flood is 22 pics 18 kirate, while 23 pics is really good, watering all the lands outside the river banks. Any increase over 23 pics is unnecessary, and over 24 is dangerous. During the last sixty-three years there has been but one lower Nile than that of this year. In 1877 the flood rose to only 17 pics 3 kirats, and, in consequence, there were lost to agriculture then over 550,000 feddans of land. "A pic, as applied to the rise of the Nile, is a

lineal measure of 0.54 meter, about 214 inches. The zero of the nilometer is 7 pics below the mean low-water mark, and, therefore, the measure of the rise begins at that point. According to an hereditary usage, the measuring of the Nile waters having been transmitted from father to son in the same family since the meter, from 0 to 16. From 16 to 22 the pic is one-half of its real measure, 0.27 meter. Beyoud 22 the pic again represents its absolute measure. To find the rise of the in meters, 7 pics must be ducted from the stated rise, and the remainder must then be reduced according to the measures above given. From the total result there must finally be deducted 0.18 meter. A kirat is the twenty-fourth part

"In 1877, as I have already stated, the flood was, by the rule of measurement above explained, 37 kirats (full measure) lower than in 1888. In 1833 the rise reached 18 pics 23 kirats. and tradition establishes the fact that great suffering ensued, but canalization was not then as good as now. In 1835, 1836, and 1837 there were successively low Niles, the highest water levels for those years being respectively 19 pics 15 kirats, 20 pics 17 kirats, and 19 pics 4 kirats. The result was the noted three years' famine. which almost wholly ruined Egypt, and yet at that time the country had no foreign debt, and the modern bond curse was unknown.

"The low Nile of this year gives rise to much speculation in regard to more complete facilities for irrigation. But little more is necessary for the delta, and what may be necessary is simply more canalization. In Upper Egypt the case is different. There water elevation is necessary, and with it a perfect system of canals and ditches. What will be adopted it is impossible to predict. Riaz Pasha, Prime Minister, favors a number of very powerful pumping machines, while there are also strong advocates of the Lamotte proposal for damming the Nile at Sileileh. This would, however, be an enormous undertaking, and it would cost a huge sum of money, more by far than Egypt's financial condition could command. Filling the Raian basin, according to the Whitehouse proposition, is of possible accomplishment, and it will have due

BOY BRUTALLY MURDERED.

consideration.

A Crime that Reminds London of the Whitechapel Butcheries.

London, Dec. 28.—The mutiliated body of a boy was found in an out house at Bradford this morning. It was recognized as that of John Gill, eight years of age, who, when last seen alive, was sliding on the ice with some companions. The boy had been brutally murdered. His legs and arms had been chopped off in a rough manner and tied to his body; his ears had been cut off, there were two stab wounds in his and his heart and entrails has been torn out. The remains, when found, were wrapped in a rough covering. The police believed, from the clumsy manner in which the body was mutilated, that the crime was the work of drunken lads, whose imaginations had inflamed by reading accounts Whitechapel atrocities. It is the murder and butchery were committed in some other place, and the remains afterward carried by the perpetrators to the out-house in which they were found. The crime has created the greatest excitement at Bradford. The police have not, as yet, any trace of the murderers. A milkman has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The murdered boy has occasionally accompanied him on his rounds. The prisoner was the first to recognize the remains. It is certain that the body was placed in the out-house be-

tween the hours of 4 and 7 this morning. The accused milaman, whose name is Barrett, was taken before a magistrate, this afternoon, and charged with being the last person who saw the boy alive. The boy, when last seen, was in the prisoner's company, and when he was missed the milkman was asked if he knew anything about his whereabouts. He denied any knowledge of him. A bloody sack and a knife fitting the wounds in the boy's chest have been found in the prisoner's lodgings. He has been remanded for trial.

IRVING AS "MACBETH."

Shakespeare's Great Tragedy Presented with Some New and Novel Effects.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal LONDON, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Henry Irving's appearance in a new version of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum Theater, to-night, is the event of the season. As early as 11 o'clock a crowd be sieged the pit doors of the the theater, bringing camp-stools and luncheons, and spent the remainder of the day until the doors were opened in struggling for advantageous places. The Lyceum staff of 600 persons have been laboring night and day for a week in preparing for the opening, and the success of the first performance attests the thoroughness with which they performed their duties. To-night Mr. Irving presented the play in six acts and twenty-one scenes, and portrayed the Thane of Cawdor in an entirely new light. He entirely suppresses the nobler side of Macbeth's character and greatly exaggerates his nervous prostration and conscience-stricken moods. The ribaldry of the porter is conspicuously abridged, and for the first time in the history of the stage attack upon Banquo and Fleance the three murderers is omit-With the exception of Macduff's appearance in England, all of the scenes are laid in the territory between the North sea and a line drawn from Inverness to Perth. Miss Terry, as Lady Macbeth, wears long plaited red hair, reaching to the ground, and in the sleep-walking scene is enveloped in a close-fitting creamy night-gown of knitted wool. Macbeth wears a slight red mustache. In the banquet scene a magnificent tableservice of gold is displayed. Sir Arthur Sullivan has spent many weeks of hard work in preparing the music for the piece, and the result of his labors is extremely gratifying. The critics generally predict a long and phenomenally suc-

cessful run for the play. The Referee condems, with scarcely any qualification, Irving's conception of Macbeth. It says: "It is assuredly wrong to portray him at the onset as pale and haggard and steeped in crime. Here and there touches of genius demand recognition. The presentment was well thought out, but it cannot commend itself to thoughtful students of Shakespeare. Miss Terry's embodiment was startlingly new, but consistent, alluring and artistic in the highest sense. Sullivan's music was well worthy of the gifted composer."

THE SOCIALIST AGITATION.

Early Action Likely to Be Taken by Members of the German Reichstag.

Socialists of the world. A few German delegates will attend." The members are furnished with personal invitations, in order to give the reunion the semblance of a private meeting. The questions to be discussed chiefly concern Austrian Socialists, including labor legislation, the Socialist press, poor relief, workmen's chambers and Socialist education. The session will continue three days. The police have been ordered not to interfere as long as the debates do not touch sedition. The dynamite section of the Vienna Socialists will send several dele-

Among the sixty Socialist delegates present at the Belgian Chatelet Congress and afterward arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the dynamite explosions during the recent mining strikes, were several German exiles, who for some time resided at Zurich. The Belgian Attorney-general, Van Schaeor, who directs the trial of every suspect, is communicating with the Berlin government on the subject. The Socialists assert that police agents are at the

root of of the conspiracy. The Swiss government has perfected a system of political police, which is entirely satisfactory to the Berlin authorities. The cantonal police have been instructed to watch all public and private gatherings held for the purpose of discussing political questions and to report concerning the persons prominent at such gatherings, and foreigners suspected of being dangerous, such persons to be shadowed when moving to another canton or leaving the country. A section of the Swiss press condemns the system as tending to turn the country into a Prussian province under the Socialist law.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

African Experts Conclude that Neither Stan-

ley Nor Emin Has Been Captured. London, Dec. 29.-The friends of Henry M. Stanley, including a number of African experts, after thoroughly sifting all the recent news from Suskim and Zanzibar, have to the conclusion that African explorer has not been caught by the Mahdi. They believe that Stanley made a circuit through the Bahr-el-Ghazel district to reach Emin: that while near Lado, which is many days' journey further north than Wadelai, he a messenger to Emin at Wadelai, and that this messenger was captured at Lado. The Mahdi obtained possession the letter from the Khediye to Emin from this messenger, and the story of the capture of Emin and Stanley was based upon the documents found in his possession. Hence there is nothing in the recent story of Osman Digna to prove the capture of either Emin or and the latter's friends expect shortly to hear good news of him.

The Attack on Sir R. D. Morter.

Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Dec. 29 .- The defenders of Sir R. D. Morier, the British embassador at St. Petersburg, assert that a letter exists bearing Marshal Bazine's signature, in which he absolutely denies holding any communication with Morier. The Cologne Gazette challenges the production of the letter, and says that even against the letter it can place a statement freely made by Bazaine in the presence of German officers, to the effect that he first heard of the movement of troops through advices emanating from Morier at Darmstadt. The paper reviews the question as to the source whence Bazaine drew his pecuniary sup-port while at Madrid. The full public vindication which Morier appeals for is prevented by the fact that he was the victim, not the offender, his Darmstadt cipber dispatches sent to the English government being transmitted to the French through a personage in the English court.

A New Force in War. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN Dec. 29 .- Secret experiments with the new explosive proceed successfully, near Thorne. Experts are convinced that the explosive can destroy forts like the French Forts d'Arrei, on the frontier, within a few hours. The powers of the explosive will revolutionize the whole fortress system, making useless great closed fort-works, and necessitating mov able defensive works, enclosed in iron-clad bulwarks. Recent fort-work changes in France and Russia indi-ctae that both nations have obtained knowledge of the explosive. Warsaw dispatches state that the system of Todleben will be completely abandoned, and that orders have already been issued to stop the works at Kowal and to form, instead, a triangular system, including Kowal, Liteuski and Bialystock, connected by

Would Like an Extra \$1,000 a Day. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press

BERLIN, Dec. 29 .- The question of making additional state provisions for the imperial family comes up in the Reichstag some time in February. Apart from his ample income as King of Prussia, the allowance of the Emperor from the imperial funds is only \$750,000 yearly. It is reported that the Chancellor will inform the Reichstag that an additional \$350,000 is required, owing to the expenditures involved in the increased duties of the head of the empire. The concensus of opinion is that some such provision is necessary, and that the sum mentioned is reason-

Gladstone's Birthday.

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- To-day is the seventy-ninth anniversary of Mr. Gladstone's birthday, and, notwithstanding his absence on the continent, scores of letters and telegrams of congratulations were sent to Hawarden. Most of the messages express a wish for the early triumph of home rule.

Foreign Notes.

The Pope's encyclical letter closing the jubilee year refers solely to the religious duties of the clergy and The Pope has written a cordial letter to to the prelates in Ireland, informing them that he has sent a

rich gift to each of the Irish cathedrals. Queen Victoria will next week bestow a special recognition upon General Grenfell, for his services at Snakim, and it is also reported that a fresh batch of

King Humbert has accepted the resignation of Signor Magliani as Minister of Finance and the Treasury. Signor Grimaldi has been appointed Minister of Finance, Signor Mycetti Minister of Agriculture, and Signor Perazzi Minister of the Treasury.

A mob collected at Belgrade, Friday night, and marched through the street to the Australian consulate, where they shouted "Down with Austria," and smashed the windows. They then visited a number of residences occcupied by Austrians and made

similar demonstration.

At Glasgow, yesterday, Louis and Joseph Lebour-dais, respectively captain and mate of the bark Gylfe; of Quebec, were sentenced to ten years' penal serviunde each for trying to scuttle their vessel and defraud the insurers. The attempt was made while the Gylfe was on a voyage from Quebec to Greenock.

Obituary.

Boston, Dec. 29 .- Prof. Thomas G. Carey yester day died from cancer of the throat, at Cambridge. Deceased was deeply interested in the Agassiz Museum, and acted as an assistant with the late Prof. Louis Agassiz. Professor Carey was born in Boston, in 1824, but his early life was spent in California and the West. He wrote many articles on the early history of the Golden State, which were contributed to magazines, newspapers and several historical societies in which he was interested.

Special to tue indianapolis Journal MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29 .- Henry C. Maxwell, well-known resident of Clay township, died on Thursday of malarial fever, aged sixty years. About one year ago he was dragged some distance by a runaway team and severely injured, from which he never recovered. Mr. Maxwell was one of the pioneer settlers of Morgan county.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Jacob Peter, ex-president of the First National Bank, died suddenly tonight of heart disease. He was seventy-four years old and a native of Switzerland. SIOUX FALLS, D. T., Dec. 29.-Miss Cornelia F. White, who had charge of the Indian mission school at the Sisseton agency, died on Dec. 24. She was a

graduate of Vassar. Abuse of Alaska Women Vigorously Denied. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Dec. 29 .- The Juneau (Alaska) Free Press says that the statements made by Mrs. Voorbees in regard to the abuse of native women and girls in Alaska are absolutely false in every particular. Denying all her statements, it says: "The civilized people in the wilds of Alaska are as refined and advanced as all good citizens of the United States should be, and none of the horrible acts attributed to them have occurred within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. The so-called lowest animal passions of the miners do not, as a rule, show themselves here, as they are naturally subdued by hard work and the want of leisure to indulge in them. The same argument applies to the low animal passions of

hunters and trappers, who find no time for hunting and trapping Indians." Governor Swinetord is busily engaged at Sitka writing his annual report of Alaska. Its length will be about the same as last year. The Governor's review of mining operations shows a substantial work is being done in the way of improvements, and the prospeets for the development of several profitable prop-

erties are very bright. Indicted for Murder in the First Degree.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 28 .- The special session of the grand jury, called to investigate the killing of sheriff Robert L. Jones, of Grant county, by John Fleming. at Jerome, in the east end of this county, adjourned at noon, to-day, returning an indictment for murder in the first degree. Fleming is now in the penitentiary serving out a sentence for horse-stealing. He will be tried at the March term of the Circuit Court, unless a ably go to Frankfort for trial, as that place is most

accessible to all the witnesses. Killed a Neighbor for a Chicken Thief. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The regrowth of the Social-let activities is certain to evoke early action by the Reichstag to settle the Socialist laws. The Austro-German Socialist Congress, which meets to-morrow, will prepare a manifesto to the St. Louis drug-house. He has been arrested.

TARIFF FIGHT NOT ENDED

The Declarations of Cleveland and Fairchild Not Pleasing to All Democrats,

And It Is Barely Possible They May Fail in Their Attempt to Dictate a Continuance of the Policy that Caused Defeat.

tion Division of the Treasury.

The Recent Depredations in the Repemp-

aging Their Campaigns-The Man Who Wished to Purchase Harison's Animals.

How Candidates for the Speakership Are Man-

THE FIGHT ON THETARIFF.

Many Democrats Not Pleased with the Declarations of Cleveland and Fairchild. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, Dec. 29.-The declarations of President Cleveland, Speaker Carlisle and Secretary Fairchild in favor of anti-protection, and a continuance of the tariff fight on the lines of the contest during the last campaign, are by no means pleasing to all Democrats, and it is more than doubtful if the leaders named will be able to dictate to their party in this respect. The great mass of Northern Democrats are utterly opposed to a continuance of the tariff policy which brought them disaster. They did not approve it in the first place, but acquiesced under pressure. It they have their way, as they very likely will, because the Southern Democrats have learned that their leadership was repudiated in the North, they will ignore the tariff question as much as possible, acquiesce in the passage of a tariff-revision bill by the Republicans, and trust to Republican mistakes of administration and legislation to land them once more in power. In view of these differences of opinion, the attitude of the Democrats toward the Senate tariff bill during its discussions will be highly interesting. The free-traders are determined to keep up the tune started by the leaders, and it remains to be seen how far the others will oppose them. The House committee on ways and means will get the Senate tariff bill the latter part of January. All the Democrats on the committee are freetraders, and stick to their colors. They pretend to be full of fight, and declare they will reject every "alluring overture and every deceptive compromise." The tariff dispute is by no means at an end.

THE TREASURY THEFTS. The Stealing of National Bank-Notes Sup-

posed to Have Been Canceled. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, Dec. 29. - The Treasury officials are extremely reticent concerning the discoveries of depredations in the redemption division. There is a well-defined fear that the beginning has only just been discovered, and that there are hundreds of notes still in circulation which have been heretofore redeemed in the department and ordered destroyed. A week ago the first public notice of the discovery of such notes was made. Then it was reported that a \$20-bill which had had two or more circular holes about half an inch in diameter punched in it and the corners of it had been clipped, had been carefully repaired, and had found its way back to the Treasury. On Wednesday a local bank notified the department that its receiving teller had cashed a \$10-note which had passed through a similar process. The cashier of the Treasury, when asked about it, said that no clue had been discovered to the perpetrators of the fraud, and he further expressed his belief that the thief would never be discovered .. Lis .. Merch. thought by some of the people in the Treasury Department that the patched notes are the work of Mrs. Ernestine Becker, now under indietment for abstracting redeemed notes from the redemption division. This may be the case; but it would seem to those who know anything of the methods which prevail in the redemption division that more than one person has been engaged in the work.

Bunches of notes, usually a hundred in a bunch, after having been counted and credited to the bank sending them in, are placed in a machine which cuts off one corner; they are then sent to a second room, counted again, and another corner is cut off. Then they go to a third official, whose clerks once more count them and certify to the count and then place them in a machine which punches out two circular holes about half an inch in diameter. They then go to the mascerating room the Treasury building, or in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, according to whether they are national bank notes or United States greenbacks. They are again counted and the count is certified uce more. They are then ground into pulp. and the pulp sold to a concern which makes a

peculiar kind of card-board out of them, the distinctive character of the paper giving the pulp a peculiar value for toughness. It will be seen by glancing at this description of the method prevailing that it is exceedingly difficult for any one person to gather together all the pieces necessary to make up a note after it has passed through the four different processes before it reaches the mascerator, and if Mrs. Becker is guilty of preparing these fragmentary pieces of currency for circulation, she must certainly have some one who could supply her with the smaller portions, and it would seem as if there was a collusion on the part of the committee whose duty it was to watch the mascerating process, or the curtailed sheet could not get out of the possession of the department. It is also evident that the crime once successfully inaugurated could be covered so carefully that the most skillful detectives would never be able to trace it to the original perpetrators, who being warned, as they must be, of the discovery, would be upon their guard

against detection. It is a singular fact, in this connection, that almost every gang of counterfeiters who have undertaken to duplicate the government's obligations, have been run to earth. Scarcely a month passes that some new note or coin is not found to have been counterfeited and distributed. and in almost every instance, so far as known, the "duffers" have been captured. There is one man, however, who is a genius. He evidently works alone, and he works successfully. Instead of constructing an elaborate set of dies and plates, this man uses simply a pen and a few bottles of ink. He doesn't even go to the trouble of trying to imitate the distinctive paper. With his pen and his various colored inks, he has, from time to time, drawn very good imitations of \$20 bills; and what is more curious, he has succeeded in passing them. There are several of these spurious twenties in the counterfeit-room of the Treasury Department, to-day, but not the faintest clew to the expert penman has yet been discovered, nor has it been learned from what section of the country his specimens of penmanship have first emenated.

A Robbery at Boltimore. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29 .- It has been discovered that the vault of the United States sub-treasury in the custom-house of this city was robbed of \$1,243 in standard silver dollars. The discovery was made on April 15 last, but kept secret in hope that the thief might be surprised and captured. No force was used, and it is apparent that the money was stolen by some one who handled the cash. The money was taken from fifty-five bags, which were sealed at the top. The thief had opened each of the bags at the bottom, abstracted a number of the coins, and then pinned up the rent. Dr. G. W. Bishop, the United States Assistant Treasurer, who is in charge of the office, made the loss good as soon as he dis-

THE SPEAKERSHIP RACE.

All the Candidates Conduct Their Canvasses on the Floor of the House. special to the Indianapolis Journa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. -It is rather a singular fact, in connection with the speakership contests, that the various candidates for this impertant position are conducting their campaigns solely on the floor of the House, As yet no "headquarters" have been opened, and it is not likely that any will be. At the close of the Forty-seventh Congress, when the speakership fight opened for the Forty-eighth, there were a half dozen headquarters of candidates in full blast in Washington. These headquarters were rooms in different hotels, which had been engaged either directly by the candidates or by their friends. They were not confined to the "headquarters" have been opened, and it is not

friends of the gentlemen who desired to preside over the deliberations of the House alone, but extended to those who desired to be door-keepers, sergeant-at-arms, clerk and even chaplain. Sunset Cox had a room in Willard's Hotel. He had a whole host of retainers, and while there was a tacit agreement that there were to be no liquors furnished by either the gentlemen who desired votes for the Speakership, the thirsty were not compelled to leave Mr. Cox's room with their thirst unquenched. Congressman Springer had his place of business in the National Hotel. Springer had nothing to drink in his room, but in the adjoining room, which opened into his by the sid of a very convenient door, there was a complete bar-room layout. Springer only had one real supporter, but it is said that he got away with more liquors in his annex than any other candidate for any of the offices except the chap-lain. The chaplain, so the boys said, was the most convivial of the whole crowd. There was no stint. He always turned his back when his visitors took a drink, like a true Kentucky gentleman passing the last bottle of bourbon. year there is not a glass of wine or a smell of the crater offered by any of the candidates. One or two of them who are in the fight for all they arelworth, have a few bottles of Pommery See in their sideboards, but they lock the sideboards up tight when congressmen call upon them, and only break the seal when in company with non-congressional friends. It is anybody's race so far, and there are in all eight or nine candidates in the field. They are Reed, of Maine, Lodge, of Massachusetts, Farquhar, of New York, Bayne, of Pennsylvania, Burrows. of Michigan, Butterworth and McKinley, o Ohio, Cannon, of Illinois, and Henderson, of Iowa. About half of these are not seriously working for the place, but should there be a long struggle over the organization of the House it is quite possible that one of the dark horses way win.

MINOR MATTERS.

A Man Who Was Astonished on Learning the Facts About Harrison's Stock of Animals. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Some time ago the dispatches from Indianapolis announced that General Harrison had been presented with all sorts of curious presents from admirers in all sections of the country. These presents were said to embrace a small menagerie, including buffaloes, bears, badgers, various brands of foxes, and numerous other species of animals of more or leas rarity. A number of queer birds were also reported to have been received by the President-elect, and some of the papers published cartoons in which General Harrison was pictured as the owner of a small menagerie, and very much worried over the problem, "What shall I do with it?" On the publication of these stories the projectors of the zoological garden in this city saw a chance to add to the small collection of live animals which have been gathered together in the rear of the Smithsonian Institution, and Prof. Hornaday. who takes great interest in this subject, at once wrote to the General asking him to ship all these animals to Washington to add to the National zoological collection. Mr. Hornaday was very chagrined to learn that the stories were fakes, and that not one-half of the animals reported to have been presented have been received. He could get no definite promise as to what will be done with those General Harrison really has, but he is in hopes that after the inauguration all live beasts presented to the President will be turned over to the national government in order that the general public may enjoy the sight and smell of them.

Pardoned by the President. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The President has granted pardons in the following cases: Sylvanus Smith, convicted in Pennsylvania for passing counterfeit coins; James W. Wigg, convicted of violating internal revenue laws: John H. Hess, convicted in Utah of unlawful cohabitation. The President has also granted the application of Judson E. Houghton, of Michigan, for restoration to rights of citizenship for-feited under Section 1996, Revised Statutes.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Crisp expects to call up the Smalls-Elliott contested election case, in the House, next week, and after it the Sullivan-Felton

A new crayon portrait of Speaker Carlisle has been hung in the Speaker's lobby, in place of the smaller one that has been there since the Forty-eighth Con-The new statue of General Lewis Cass, presented by the State of Michigan, was brought to the Capitol to-day. The cases have not yet been removed from it. Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, was a visitor at inaugural headquarters to-day. He investi-

gated the subject of accommodations for visitors from Indiana who expect to come here on the 4th of . More than 2,000 poor children were given a sump-Christmas clubs of Washington. Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Folsom, and Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, of the Century, were among the visitors. The President, to-day, directed the removal of Edward Cushing, collector of customs at Belfast, Me.,

and will nominate his successor in a few days. The cause for Cushing's removal is information received at the Treasury Department that he had been accepting money from applicants for positions in his office in return for favorable action upon their applications.

HE MADE SILVER DOLLARS,

And His Work Was So Excellent that It Is Difficult to Distinguish It from the Genuine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29. - Wm. G. Hards, of this city, was arrested to-day by Captain Porter, of the United States secret service, charged with counterfeiting, and placed under \$5,000 bonds to appear before a United States commissioner on Wednesday next. The circumstances leading to the discovery of the counterfelting are as follows: One afternoon last July a street-car conductor was standing in front of No. 867 North Clark street, when a silver dollar fell at his feet. He picked it up and had it in his his hand long enough to discover that it was very hot, as if just taken out of the fire. At that moment a man came hurriedly out of the house at the above number and snatched the piece of money from him. The man's manner was so excited that the conductor's suspicions were aroused, and he reported the incident to the police. Since that time the house above mentioned has been constantly under the surveillance of detectives. To-day United States Inspector Porter determined to examinine the place, when it was found that the building is occupied by Wm. G. Hards & Bro., contractors and plasterers. Nothing suspicious was discovered until the upper story was reached, when William G. Hards was seen through a small window, busily at work in his shirt sleeves. The afficers were readily admitted, when it was found that the room contained a most valuable and complete counterfeiter's plant, including electrical batteries for silvering coin, heavy iron presses for stamping, crucibles, elaborate milling and smoothing machines, and large quantities of metals used in filling-an outfit declared by the detectives to be the most complete they had ever seen. Hard had been counterfeiting silver dollars, and the work turned out was so nearly perfect in appearance, weight and ring that the inspector simself could not detect the difference between the counterfeit and genuine coin. Seventy counterfest dollars were found in the room.

An Absconding Agent of a Chicago Firm. CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- A telegram from San Francisco, published here this morning, announced that Charles F. Merle, San Francisco agent of N. K. Fairbank & Co., of this city, dealers in lard and canned meats, had absconded with \$90,000 of the firm's money. Mr. Fairbank had not heard anything efinite on the subject, and was certain that if Merle had absconded he could by no possibility have taken as much money as was reported. Secretary Gosman, of the Fairbank Company, knew nothing of Merle personally, but by reference to the books found that it would have been impossible for Merle to be a de-faulter to the amount of \$90,000. Said he: "The amount stated in the telegram must of necessity be an exaggeration by ten or twelve times. I expect the company is caught for a little, but certainly not over \$10,000. Our San Francisco attorney has been instructed to look after our interests, and one of our men has just been started to see how much damage is

The Chicago Bond Robbers Indicted. CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- Master in Chancery C. S. Cutting and Messrs. Shaw, Plessner, Corbett and Taylor, the men arrested, some days age, on the charge of complicity in the handling of stolen bonds, were arraigned for preliminary hearing in a police court this morning. On motion of Inspector Bonfield, Mr. Cutting was released from custody. The Inspector was convinced that he was innocent of any intentional wrong-doing in the matter. The others were held in bonds until Jan. 2. This morning the grand jury re-turned indictments against Messrs. Shaw, Plessner and Taylor for complicity in the bond robbery. The charges are those of burglary and receiving stolen property. Otis Corbett, the Iowa man, was indicted

on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

Reunited by a Mother's Death. DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 29.—The obituary notice of Mrs. Brown, recently published in the Danville pa-

THE SURBENDER AT HAYT

Warlike Manner in Which Our Gunboats Steamed Into Port-au-Prince.

The Haytian Republic Turned Over to the United States Authorities Under Protest-

Admiral Luce and General Legitime.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA, OFF PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 21 .- The United States steamers Galena and Yantic, which left New York Dec. 12, steamed into the harbor of Port-au-Prince Dec. 20, at 9 A. M. with shotted guns, torpedo boems, ship cleared for action and crews standing at quarters to demand of the alleged Haytian government the instant release of the steamer Havtian Repub lic. On their arrival in the outer barbor, Rearadmiral S. B. Luce transferred his flag to the Yantic, which has a draught of bu fourteen feet. The Yantic was then run slowly into the inner barbor to within a hundred feet of the docks, where the Haytian Republic was at anchor. Anchor was dropped, and a stern line was at once attached to the Haytian Republic, the guns of the Yantic being trained on the city. The Galena remained in the outer harbor, with a broadside and pivot gun trained on the Haytian man-of-war Dessalines, and prepared to fire at the first hostile demonstration. The Dessalines's crew also stood at their guns until the result of the interview of Lieutenant Griffin with Legitime was made known. Lieutenant Griffin went ashore shortly after 9 o'clock with a communication from the State Department and Admiral Luce, demanding the release, within four hours, of the detained steamer and the withdrawal of her guard.

Legitime, finding that no delay would be tolerated, under formal protest and appeal for future arbitration, commanded one of his gunboats to tow the Haytian Republic to the position in the outer harbor she occupied when captured, and to have such slight damage as had been done to her repaired by his mechanics. Night fell before her cable could be severed, her anchorchains having been barly fouled. The formal

return was not made until the next day. The moral effect of this prompt action of Admiral Luce has been most salutary on the Haytian people. The influence of the French government through their minister at Port-au-Prince, is very strong with the Legitime government, and it is said that the Haytian Republic would not have been released had a French man-of-war been in the harbor. It is also claimed that the French government's influence has been backing Legitime since his return from exile. The German government is generally understood to be back of the Hyppolite faction in the north. The release was most opportune from the acknowledged fact that Legitime had contracted to sell the Haytian Republic to the Atlas line: in fact, was about to turn her over to a crew which had arrived that morning from Jamaica. On Dec. 18 the Haytian National Constituthe previous four days, after much dispute, indorsed the existing Constitution, and then imme-

diately proceeded to vote the confirmation of the action of the central revolutionary committee in electing Legitime President. The vote was a unanimous one, as forty of the forty-four Deputies present were from the southern departments supporting Legitime, and the remaining four were passengers on the Haytian Republic when captured, and were detained at the presidential palace, dined and wined, and convinced of the availability of Legitime to govern the four northern departments they represented. All foreign powers were immediately informed of his election, and a portion of the navy was ordered to this port to partake in the demonstration in honor of that event, and to take part in the inaugural fetes. The United States flag, after an absence of eleven days, was then returned to the masthead of the Haytian Republic to enliven the harbor, and was flying on the arrival of the American vessels. After having pombarded Cape Haytran, Port

de Paix. San Marc, and other smaller ports in the corth and west coasts, and completely demoralizing all foreign and coasting trade, it has toen decided to advance the war ships in connection with the army now marching to meet the torces of Gen. Hyppolite. Skirmishes have occurred on the frontier between small detachments of the armies, and news of a general engagement near San Marc is momentarily expected. While the navy and seal of government is in the hands of the Legitime faction, the troops under Hyppolite are superior in morale and general effi-Napoleon. The inhabitants of San Mardi recently bombarded, are in a most destitute situation. such being the condition, to some extent, of all

the bombarded ports. On Friday afternoon an official visit was made by the admiral and thirteen of the officers of the Galena and Yantic to President Legitime and his Cabinet. President Legitime expressed in his speech of welcome the friendliest feeling for the Americans, and entertained the officers at his palace in the very best style. Admiral Luce replied that it had always been the policy of his country to encourage republics, especially those of the West Indias, and particularly those composed of enfrancised Africans, for America had but recently passed through a conflict, the ultimate object of which was the freedom of that race in the great Republic.

At a conference, to-morrow, of Mr. B. C. Morse, the owner of the Haytian Republic, with General Legitime, the former will submit a claim for \$200,000 damages caused by the detention of the ship, and \$150,000 compensation to the crew and two passengers. When the steamer Prince Mauritz left Jacmel on Dec. 20 a fire was in progress, and half the

town was in flames. An Arrival from the Seat of War.

New York, Dec. 29 .- Captain Shuler, of the Dutch steamer Prinz Mauritz, which arrived early this morning, reports everything quiet at Port-au-Prince, from which port he sailed direct for New York on the 22d inst. Legitime was inaugurated President, with great pomp and ceremony, on the 19th. The Galena and Yantic were in port at the time. The Haytian Republic was lying outside the inner harbor, moored to a buoy. President Legitime boarded the Galena and had a conference with Admiral Luce. It is understood that he made no resistance to the demand for the Haytian Republic's release. The Yantic grounded in the inner harbor. Her officers afterward made a survey of the harbor. Chief officer Sibbelee stated to a reporter that he found no excitement at Port-au-Prince, and that at other ports where he stopped he found an apparent general satisfaction with Legitime's presidency. The Haytian Republic was lying in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, literally covered with American flags, and everybody seemed to be making merry over the settlement of the difficulty. Captain Sibbelee states that there was no truth in the story of the bombardment of Cape Haytian, though all the northern ports were blockaded.

Among the Prinz Mauritz's passengers were Compte De Deloa, lieutenant in the Haytian army; Prof. M. Prougler, H. Swognal and Madame De Contreras, the wife of the Haytian general of that name. The three gentlemen are connected with the Haytian Department of the North, and at once took passage on the French steamer La Champagne, which sailed from here for Havre this atternoon. They declined to make known their purpose in coming here. It was the belief on the vessel, however, that these officers were going to France to make strengous efforts to interest the French government in the Haytian difficulties, and, if possible, get that foreign power to furnish a man-of-war for the use of the army of the North. Madame De Contreras has also evidently come here on a mysterious mission. She kept her own counsel on the voyage, and positively refused to talk about the purpose of her journey.

Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas. MONTFELIER, Ind., Dec. 28 .- Fire broke out this afternoon in Schneider's harness store. The building is one of a frame block on East High street. The fire company saved the block and the frame of the Schneider building. Damage about \$3,500. The goods in G. A. Roberts & Co.'s store were removed, and owing to the muddy condition of the street were damaged to the extent of \$2,000; insured in Phenix of Brooklyn, and Home for \$9,000. The buildings and Schneider's stock were not insured.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 29-S. P. Crouse's boot and shoe stock was damaged \$2,000 by fire this morn ing; fully covered by insurance in the California, the American, the Pennsylvania and the Winchester. The room was also badly damaged; insured in the Northwestern. GRAND FORKS, D. T., Dec. 29.—Richmond's fur-niture store and Appel's clothing-house burned last night. Losses, \$46,000; insurance, \$30,000.

A Riot Between Whites and Negroes Averted. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Information comes from Monticello, Andrew county, Arkansas, that a drunken negro yesterday pushed a man off the sidewalk and then gave him a vigorous cursing. The marshal tried to arrest the negro, but the latter resisted, and a mob of about seventy-five blacks immediately gathered to his aid. This brought out the whites at once, and re-

volvers, shotguns, and other weapons appeared with marvelous alacrity. Things looked ripe for bloodshed, but, through the energetic efforts of a few cool-headed white men, an open fight was averted. The negro then surrendered, and the only damages were a few cuts and bruises. It was reported that the negroes would attempt to release the prisoner, and at last accounts the whites had prepared themselves for any emerg-

THE JACKSON-M'AULIFFE FIGHT.

The Result a Surprise to the Californians-Sullivan Will Not Netice Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.-The result of the Jackson-McAuliffe fight, last night, was great surprise to a large part of the sporting fraternity here, and there is no doubt that the friends of the Californian lost a large amount of money, as wonderful interest had been taken in the contest, and the betting had been very heavy, with large odds in McAuliffe's favor. McAuliffe was outfought from the start to the finish, and throughout the whole fight he did not succeed in giving Jackson a blow which had any telling effect, though he aimed a number of powerful ones at the dusky Australian which would have brought the contest to a sudden close if they had reached their mark. Jackson was recognized as a good man, but a great majority of the spectators were unacquainted with the fact that he possessed such a wonderful quickness, as well as science and hard-hitting powers. Jackson came out of the contest almost without a scratch, while McAuliffe was badly punished, among his injuries being a broken nose. President Fulda, of the California Athletic Club, received a dispatch from Charlie Mitchell, yesterday, stating Jake Kilrain would fight the winner of the Jackson-McAuliffe fight, and that he would wager from \$200 to \$500 in addition to the club purse. Mitchell states that Kilrain's challenge is to the winner, in preference to his partial engagement with John L. Sullivan. After the battle last night Peter Jackson expressed himself as pleased that Kilrain had declared himself, and said that he would accept the challenge. When Kilrain's challenge became known in the pool-room, during the progress of the fight last night, bets of two to one were made that he would back down. Boston, Mass., Dec. 29.—Captain Cooke, of the Police News, to-day, telegraphed the following to the California Athletic Club:

"Joe Lannan challenges Jackson to fight to a finish under the same conditions that governed the Jackson-McAuliffe battle, except that the loser be allowed \$500 for expenses. In the event of the California club offering a purse for Lannan and Jackson, the latter will want a fair length of time in which to train."

No answer has as yet been received. NEW YORK, Dec. 29,-Sullivan's pugilistic backers here, apropos of the McAuliffe-Jackson fight, to-day said that Jackson might challenge Sullivan, but that the Boston man would pay no attention to it, as he had long ago declined to meet any colored man in the ring, or any man who stands up with a colored fighter.

A Fifty Nine Round Fight.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29 .- At some point between this city and Lawrenceburg, Ind., since 4 o'clock this afternoon, Lew Bezenah, of Covington, Ky., and tional Assembly, which had been in session for | Jack Dolan, of Cincinnati, both middle-weights, fought fifty-nine rounds, using two-ounce gloves. The fight took place in a barn, in the presence of about a dozen people. At length, after pounding each other for more than four hours, the fight was declared a draw, and each received \$50 as his share of the receipts. Neither was very badly punished.

Racing at New Orleaus.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—The weather was pactly cloudy and cool, and the track hard and lumpy. First Race-Eleven sixteenths of a mile. Starters: Eldorado, Moonstone, Victress. Lamont, Wild Boy, Annawan. Victress won in 1:1334; Moonstone second, Wild Boy third.

Second Race-Three-quarters of a male. Starters: Go-lightly, Lord Grosvenor, Sympathetic's Last, Dan Meeks, Henry Hardy. Sympathetic's Last won in 1:1819: Lord Grosvenor second. Go-lightly third.
Third Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Starters:
Gleaner, Probus, Benton, Pritchett, Mollie Hardy, Jim Jordan, Little Bessie, Radical, Gabe C. and Regardless. Benton ran away three times before the start, the last time going nearly a mile, and consequently was never in the race. Probus won in 1:0412; Mollie Hardy second. Regardless third. Fourth Race-Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Starters: Syntax, Carus, Cheeney, McMurtry, Oarsman, Valeta, Jim Williams, Comet. McMurtry won in

1:4019; Carus second, Cheeney third. Carver Likely to Accomptish His Task. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29 .- Dr. Carver's right hand was powerless when he took up his rifle at 9 o'clock this morning, and he had not strength enough to throw the lever of his Winchester down. The Doctor applied the electric battery, but the full strength of it had no effect on him. Dr. James was called, and he advised Carver to quit, but he refused to stop, and said: "If you can only get this hand to work I'll go ahead if it kills me. After receiving an injection of Lorphine into his swollen arm Dr. Carver commenced shooting at 10 o'clock. As the time is not up until 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and he has only 1,000 shots to make up, the Doctor is confident he will break his record. At the conclusion of the day's shooting he had shot at 52,800 balls and missed 605. He expects to finish his task of breaking 60,000 by 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The prospects are that he will break his record, as he set out to do, but at a terrible

Jeffersonville Criminals Arraigned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29 .- Joe Paxt n, who murdered Spencer Bryant on Christmas night, and Ed Davis, Green Booker and Louis Yeager, the three colored burglars, were arraigned in the city court this morning for preliminary examination. Paxton was remanded, without bail, to await the action of the next grand jury. The three burglars were held in the sum of \$200 each to answer in the Circuit Court. Since the murder of Bryant there has been some fear that the colored people would attempt to lynch Paxton. When court convened this morning fully 500 negroes were congregated in and about the police station, and acrimonious mutterings were heard when Marshal Cole passed through the crowd with Paxton, on his way from the county jail, but there was no trouble.

Chinamen Refused Naturalization Papers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 29 .- An unenviable political

ward-heeler induced a Chinaman to ask for naturalization papers here, which were refused by County Clerk Zook, to-day, under Section 5496 of the Indiana Statutes, which provides that only white and black aliens can become citizens. The Democrats hoped to make political capital by getting the Repub. ican officials to naturalize the Chinama New Pastor for the Tipton Christian Church.

Special to the Indispapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Ind., Dec. 29 .- Rev. E. S. Connor, of Atlanta, Ind., has been selected to succeed Elder Robert Sellers at the Christian Church in this city, and will preach his first sermon to his new congregation to-morrow. Elder Sellers has been chosen district evangelist for the counties of Shelby and Johnson, and will assume his new duties on Jan. 1. A Phenomenal Dakota Story.

CHAMBEBLAIN, D. T., Dec. 29 .- There is no doubt that the great phenomenon in Charles Mix county is not caused by burning coal alone. There is a great volume of steam constantly issuing from the crevice, accompanied by a strong sulphurous odor and a lightcolored smoke. The earth for many feet about is warm. It is also phosphorescent, and can be seen at night for many miles. At frequent intervals a deep

rumbling sound is heard for a long distance. The phenomenon is situated on that portion of the Randal military reservation which was lately thrown open to Almost Buried Alive.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Dec. 29.-Last Sunday a three-year-old child of L. P. Olsen, of East Sioux Falls, died from dropsy, and preparations were made to bury the child on Tuesday, but as the ground was very slippery from the recent sleet storm, it was post poned until the next day. That night the body showed evidences of returning life. Color would fre quently come into different parts of the body and thez entirely disappear. There were also other evidences of life. The funeral is now indefinitely postponed until it is decided whether or not the child is dead.;

The Burning of the Kate Adams. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29 .- Local Inspectors Huls and Darragh have almost completed their investiga-tion of the Kate Adams steamboat disaster. From statements made by William Blaker, the first clerk of the boat, they find that the Adams had 197 persons on board when she took fire. Of these 183 are known to have escaped, leaving fourteen as lost. The inspectors have not yet concluded their inquiry into the cause of the disaster. They are satisfied, however, that the fire originated in a sack of cotton-seed for-

ward of the boiler. The Best in the World.

Senator Henry C. Nelson, of New York writes: Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y., April 4, 1885. -On the 27th of Feb., 1883, I was taken with a violent pain in the region of the kidneys. I sufered such agony that I could hardly As soon as possible I applied two Allcock's Porous Plasters, one over each kidney, and lay down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I were the plasters for a day or two as a precaution, and then removed them. I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters in my family for the last ten years, and have always found them the quickest and best external remedy for colds, strains and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in